

INTERNATIONAL

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Established 1887

Jetliner Bombed, 2d Hijacked, 33 Slain



IN ATTACK—Firemen working on the burned jetliner at Rome airport. Plane was attacked by a group of terrorists who threw bombs into the front door and near the back door. Many passengers were killed.

Rome-Athens Attack Toll Worst Ever

From Wire Dispatches
ATHENS, Dec. 17—In the bloodiest hijacking ever, terrorists today sprayed automatic-gun bullets around the international departure lounge at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport and threw phosphorus bombs at a Pan Am jet, burning to death many persons aboard.

Then they seized a Lufthansa jet, forced it to be flown to Athens and apparently began executing hostages one by one until the Greek government agreed to release two Arabs held for a previous terrorist raid at the Athens airport.

The death toll in Rome and Athens was believed to be 33, exceeding the 27 slain when three Japanese commandos backed the Palestinian cause looted a hall of bullets and hand grenades in the customs hall of Lod International Airport near Tel Aviv in 1972.

Twenty-eight persons, many believed Americans, died in flames that engulfed the Pan Am Boeing 707 when two guerrillas raced up to it and threw one grenade into the main forward door and another that hit the outside of the rear part of the plane.

Four of the victims in the Pan Am plane were identified as Moroccan officials—Abdelatif Imami, the secretary of state for regional economic planning; Mounir Doukhal, the under secretary of state for sports and youth; Mohammed Lazrak, secretary-general at the Ministry of Commerce; and Mekki Selachi, an aide to Mr. Imami.

Airport officials said later that the dead also included the wife of a Pan Am captain, Mrs. Emily Kempt.

Most of the victims were in the first-class section. They had little chance to escape. Many charred bodies were found still in their seats.

Conflicting Reports
 Amid a morass of conflicting reports on the events in Rome and Athens, there was uncertainty about the number and identity of the terrorists. Estimates of their number ranged from three to nine. According to one report, they identified themselves as Palestinians on the radio of the hijacked Lufthansa Boeing-737 jet.

The carnage started at the Rome airport at 11:40 GMT when a group of men were asked to open their luggage at a security checkpoint. The men suddenly pulled weapons from under their raincoats and from the luggage and began shooting wildly.

They disarmed several Italian policemen and hustled them outside to the tarmac. While two of the terrorists attacked the Pan Am plane, Flight 110, which had arrived from New York and was en route to Tehran, the others with their hostages tried to board an adjacent Air France plane.

That jet had passengers, including the premier of Morocco, and was also due to go to Iran. But the Air France craft's doors had been locked, thwarting the terrorists.

The Moroccan premier, Ahmed Ouzane, and a large Moroccan delegation were en route for an official visit to Iran and the officials were split into two groups traveling in separate planes.

Police said the shooting and the attack on the Pan Am plane could have caused a greater catastrophe. That jetliner had just taken on fuel and it was parked only 200 yards from huge airport tanks filled with 800,000 liters of aviation fuel.

Failing to board the Air France plane, the guerrillas took over the Lufthansa craft, the next jet



INJURED IN ATTACK—Two unidentified men who were felled by gunfire during terrorist attack at Rome airport.

were conflicting reports on whether any passengers had been aboard.

On landing at Athens, the guerrillas demanded the release of two Arabs, Shafik Arid, 22, and Talaal Khantouran, 21, who killed four persons and wounded 46 in a machine-gun and grenade attack at Athens airport last summer. They were awaiting trial in Greek courts.

The guerrillas said that they would kill one hostage every 45 minutes until the Greek regime agreed to free the two Arabs, and when their ultimatum expired, they seemingly carried out the threat.

"They're shooting, they're shooting," the pilot of the Lufthansa jet is said to have cried over the radio to the control tower.

Three hostages reportedly had been slain by the time the Greek government announced that it would release the two Arabs it held.

Some Greek police officials were skeptical that any hostages had been executed and asserted that the guerrillas were bluffing. They noted that although shots had been heard aboard the plane, the pilot had not reported seeing any killings.

While awaiting the arrival of Arid and Khantouran at the airport tonight, the guerrillas were reported demanding refueling of the plane.

The release was called complicated by a guerrilla demand that several Arab diplomats take the place of the hostages held in Rome. The envoys of Syria, Egypt, Libya, Lebanon, Kuwait (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

On Geneva Talks Priorities Kissinger Gets Israeli Agreement

SALEM, Dec. 17 (UPI)—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger today said the Middle East peace conference, now set to open Friday, would be a very warm, very friendly and very constructive meeting.

Kissinger said he had been informed that if the parties agreed, Israel would send a delegation to the conference.

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giving about the once-delayed conference, now set to open Friday.

Israeli and Egyptian senior officials met 10 times last month to negotiate the separation of their armies on the Suez front, but they were unable to reach agreement.

"We had had a very full, very useful discussion about the problems and issues involved in that topic," Mr. Kissinger said. "It goes without saying that the United States will maintain the closest contact with the government of Israel throughout the negotiations."

The comment about U.S.-Israeli contacts during the negotiations was an apparent reference to Israeli concern about the role of the United Nations at the conference. Israeli leaders consider the international organization heavily weighted in favor of the Arabs and want the talks held under the auspices of the United States and the Soviet Union, the forum they agreed to previously.

"We reached complete agreement about the procedures and terms of reference of the opening of the conference," Mr. Kissinger said.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who accompanied Mr. Kissinger to the airport news briefing, said that the agreements worked out with Mr. Kissinger "constitute a step forward on the common road we're treading toward the pursuit of a peaceful settlement in this region."

Mr. Eban said Israel's position on its prisoners of war in Syria "remains unchanged." Prior to Mr. Kissinger's arrival, the government said it would not sit down with Syrian delegates at the conference if Damascus did not first hand over a list of the Israeli prisoners it holds and allowed Red Cross representatives to visit them.

Despite his tight schedule, Mr. Kissinger, a German-born Jew, managed to visit Jerusalem's Yad Vashem memorial to the six million Jews killed by the Nazis during World War II.

Mr. Kissinger lost 12 relatives to the Nazis before moving with his family to the United States in 1938 at the age of 15.

UAW Expects 27.7% Increase In U.S. Jobless

DETROIT, Dec. 17 (AP)—An official of the United Auto Workers has told a House subcommittee that his union expects U.S. unemployment in 1974 to increase a minimum of 27.7 percent.

Melvin Glasser, director of the union's Social Security department, blamed the energy crisis for the union's forecast.

UAW president Leonard Woodcock said recently that the auto industry is understating the prospects for poor sales and heavy layoffs next year and charged that President Nixon's chief economic adviser, Herbert Stein, must be "smoking opium" if he really believes, as he has said, that unemployment next year won't exceed 6 percent.

Mr. Simon said the federal government must persuade the public that the crisis is not the creation of politicians and oil men, and he praised citizen cooperation in the shortage.

"Typically Patriotic"

"I have found a response on the part of the American people to the problems that we have that has really in my mind been predictable," he said. "The American people meet problems in a typically patriotic way. I think they have been doing a great deal."

However, he said the public still needs to end its wasteful ways.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, agreed with Mr. Simon, in a separate interview, that energy problems will remain even if the Arab embargo is lifted. He said imports, particularly from Saudi Arabia, would not be sufficient to meet U.S. needs. The shipments were cut off to protest U.S. support for Israel.

He blamed the oil companies and the Nixon administration for failing to heed experts' warnings in 1971 about the crunch that was then impending.

Refineries were not operated at capacity and the administration held to outmoded import quotas, creating a tight supply, he said.

"I don't think there is any doubt that there was a conscious effort on the part of some to bring about an increase in prices by creating a tight demand-supply situation," he said.

"I believe that Mr. Simon will

reallocate allocation of petroleum products to the economy," he said. "Unless that is done, we will face the greatest economic crisis since the great Depression."

Mr. Simon said in a statement today that the nation's pharmaceutical industry would be allocated enough fuel "for essential production and research but they must carefully examine their own priorities to insure that essential products continue to be produced, while other, less essential products are cut back."

Meanwhile, the big trucks were rolling again today along major routes across the country as most drivers ended their "park-in" at truck stops to protest lowered speed limits and steep fuel-cost rises.

Protest tactics continued, however, at scattered spots in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, West Virginia and New York.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Simon Says U.S. Public Fails To Believe Fuel Crisis Is Real

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—The nation's energy chief says his biggest job is persuading the public that the energy crisis is real.

William E. Simon, head of the Federal Energy Office, said yesterday that the crisis will continue even if Arab nations resume oil shipments to the United States.

"We have been on a collision course in energy requirements and demands for many years," he said in a radio-television interview. "In 1970, production peaked... but energy needs will double between 1973 and 1990."

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Abandons Goal of Economic Growth Britain Makes Record Budget Cut

By Terry Robards
LONDON, Dec. 17 (NYT)—The Conservative government abandoned its goal of economic growth today and chose instead a policy aimed solely at economic survival.

Faced with widespread labor disruptions and an energy crisis, the government announced the largest budget reduction in British history, imposed restrictions on consumer credit and said additional taxes would be levied on high-income earners and certain categories of real estate developments.

In an interim budget message spelling out the government's latest emergency measures, Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said government spending would be cut \$2.76 billion in energy-consuming sectors of the economy, including road building, transportation, nationalized industries, defense and other activities.

The announcement came only four days after Prime Minister Edward Heath had proclaimed a three-day work week for most of British industry in the coming year. The latest measures are directed at narrowing Britain's huge trade deficit, which has been aggravated by the energy crisis.

In general, the average Briton will not be directly affected by any of the measures announced by the chancellor, a fact which aroused immediate speculation that Mr. Heath was acutely aware that his political fortunes have

been placed in jeopardy by the nation's economic straits.

None of the severe tactics that had been expected, such as an increase in Britain's value-added tax or higher income taxes or new taxes on gasoline, was forthcoming. Rather, it appeared that the average working man was being spared any direct levies that might produce a reaction against the prime minister.

Addressing Parliament, Mr. Barber said work stoppages in the coal, power and railroad industries were the major cause of the energy crisis, while disruptions in the supply of oil from the Middle East were a less important factor.

"By far the greatest issue facing the nation," he said, "is the fact that it is this industrial action, not the future shortage of oil, which has put British industry onto a three-day week and threatened the security of employment of so many people."

To a rising chorus of shouts and jeers from opposition members of Parliament, the chancellor said that the government would continue to reject any labor settlements that violated the counter-inflationary limits already approved by Parliament.

"Because this is the case and because many millions of people are now beginning to suffer not just inconvenience and worry but hardship and indeed danger," he said, "I cannot believe that the sound common sense of the British people will not prevail."

U.K. Poll Sees Election Now Virtual Toss-Up

LONDON, Dec. 17 (Reuters)—Britain's Conservative government, despite the grim economic situation, could be returned to power if a general election were called now, according to a public opinion poll published here today.

The poll, conducted by Louis Harris International for the Daily Express newspaper, showed that the opposition Labor party, with 38.5 percent, had only a 2.5 point lead in popularity over the Conservatives. Ten months ago the same poll gave Labor an 11 percent margin over the government.

The current difference between the two parties was considered negligible statistically and the Conservatives could be re-elected in a close contest, the report said.

A selection of voters throughout the country, asked who they thought had caused the current situation, answered: British politicians 16 percent; trade union leaders 43; businessmen 7; the world situation 32; unknown 2.

Herald Angels Sing On British Phones

LONDON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Britain may be on halt time, hit by its greatest peace-time emergency in decades, but the Post Office today began its annual dial-a-carol service to spread a little Christmas cheer.

A Post Office announcement said telephone callers in 70 cities will be able to hear a different recorded carol each week by dialing a special number—180 in London and other major cities. The service began today with "Hark the Herald Angels Sing."

The Law's Long Arm Under Santa's Suit

By Marcia Chambers
N.Y. Police Find Perfect Disguise

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT)—Two tourists from Argentina spotted a sidewalk Santa Claus outside Macy's department store on Broadway the other day and asked him to pose for a photograph with them.

Santa said, "Of course," and the tourists nonchalantly left their four pieces of leather luggage and two purses unguarded on the sidewalk as each whipped out a camera. Christmas crowds swirled about them.

From all directions, eyes focused on the luggage. The stores came from a man who looked like a hippie, one who looked like a drunkard, one who looked like a student and a man with a newspaper under his arm. Even Santa stared. The photographing over, the travelers thanked Santa, picked up their

luggage and went on their way. They did not know that the man who would appear in their photographs was a policeman who carried a gun and badge in his Santa suit pocket and had been trained to observe the world as no other Santa ever has.

The Santa, John M. McNicholas, said that he had not even looked at the tourists during the picture-taking. "I only saw their baggage," he said. "All it takes is a second and, poof, around here it's gone."

Officer McNicholas and his fellow Santa, Adam J. D'Amico, along with the hippie, the drunkard, the student and the man with the newspaper, were all

working undercover in what the Police Department has labeled "Operation Santa Claus." In the last week, they made five arrests.

The two Santas, both 24 and on the police force three years, plus the four men in the back-up unit, belong to one of the department's most successful and innovative weapons in fighting street crime.

The Santa masquerade was designed to achieve constant surveillance of the increasing number of muggers, shoplifters and pickpockets who tend to work overtime during the Christmas season and who feel most at ease in the crowds that move through Herald Square, one of the city's busiest shopping districts.

Inspector Milton Schwartz, commander of the Midtown- (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

S. to Equip A-Arms Abroad With Electronic Safeguards

By Victor K. McElheny

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—The Defense Department said today that it is considering the use of electronic safeguards to prevent the misuse of atomic weapons in other countries with nuclear weapons.

Pentagon Plans to Abolish 60,000 Noncombat Jobs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Pentagon said today that it is considering the elimination of as many as 60,000 noncombat jobs around the world.

Secretary of Defense James S. Schlesinger said that the Pentagon is looking for ways to cut back on noncombat jobs.

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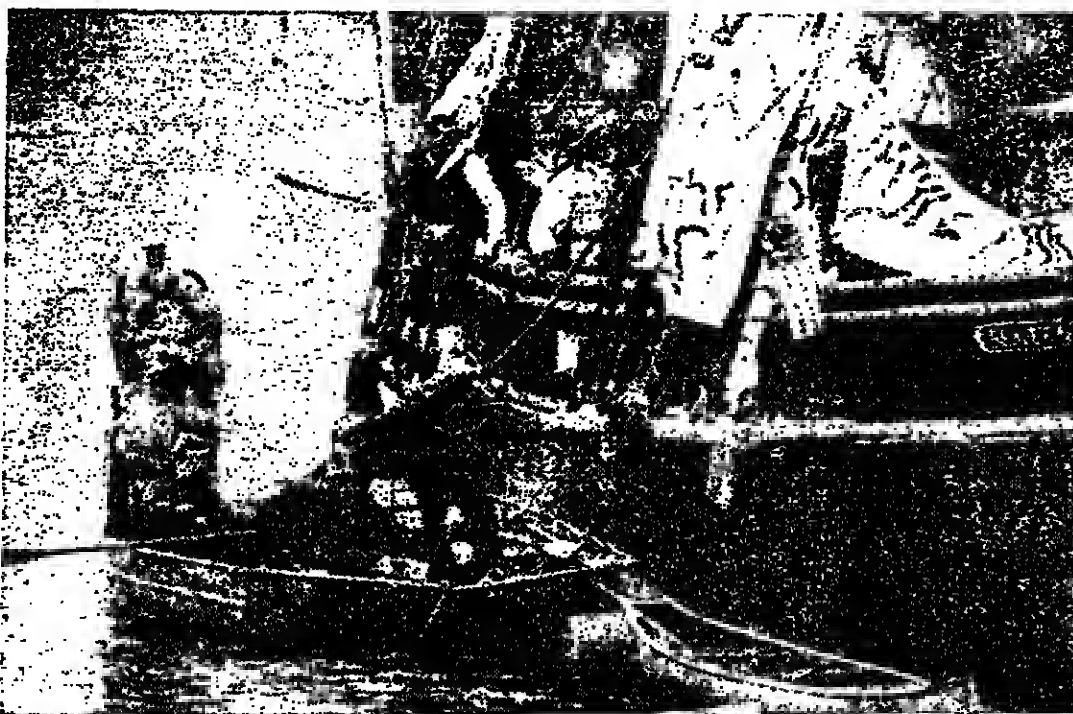
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Anti-Nixon demonstrators rowing effigy during re-enactment of Boston Tea Party.

Impeachment Calls at Anniversary Fete

Nixon Foes Take Over 'Boston Tea Party'

By John Kifner

BOSTON, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Thousands of demonstrators yesterday turned the bicentennial re-enactment of the Boston Tea Party into a rally for the impeachment of President Nixon.

Throwing oil barrels into Boston Harbor from the deck of a reproduction of an 18th-century sailing vessel in what they termed the "Boston Oil Party," the demonstrators dominated the opening event of the nation's celebration of the 200th anniversary of the American Revolution.

In snow turning to a cold, freezing rain, the crowd of some 8,000 people lined docksides and bridges on the city's waterfront as a large papier-mache effigy of the President was rowed about in a small boat.

From a powerful loudspeaker operated by the "People's Bicentennial Commission," the organizers of the demonstration, a voice asked:

"How many people think he should be taken to the boat and hung?"

An enormous cheer broke out. "Is anybody opposed?"

There was silence.

The bizarre demonstration capped a weekend of riot-sponsored activities which ranged from forums on civil liberties, through an 18th-century concert to street fairs, patriotic gatherings, balls for both blue bloods and members of the general public, plus commercial advertisements.

The dumping of the tea itself was re-enacted three times yesterday afternoon—by the Disabled American Veterans, by the official city "demonstrators" and by the radicals.

The militia companies of Concord and Lexington, dressed in Colonial regalia, walked out of the ceremony because of the demonstration.

The dumping of the tea from three ships in Boston Harbor by an angry mob protesting taxation was the breaking point between Britain and the colonies and marked the beginning of the Revolution.

The People's Bicentennial Commission, a Washington-based radical group, sought to use the celebration as a means of returning the country to its "revolutionary roots." The group had already caused considerable embarrassment to the administration's bicentennial plans with an exposé of its commercial tie-ins.

The demonstrators blended curiously with the city re-enactment, which included people

dressed in Colonial garb roaming through the crowd decrying taxes and running off reproductions of revolutionary handbills.

"Down with King George," shouted one of the city's pamphleteers.

"Down with King Richard," the crowd shouted back.

City officials were clearly taken aback by the thousands of

demonstrators and hurried through their re-enactment with several actors and members of the Charleston Militia Company, one of a number of groups in the area that dress up for historical pageants.

But, in this strongly anti-Nixon city, they did not appear very displeased either and several spoke afterwards of the "diversity" of the celebration.

U.S. Publishers Taking Steps To Counter Paper Shortage

By Philip H. Dougherty

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Unsold magazines, or returns, have always meant an income loss to publishers.

But with the arrival of the paper shortage, the paper waste alone has become as important as the lack of sales.

A number of publishers, like the Reader's Digest, have reduced the "cushion," or run of extra copies, in the print order. Family Circle for a year has been trying to computerize its retail sales data so that distribution can be more scientific.

Esquire magazine, which is already delivering more paid circulation than its guaranteed base, announced rather dramatically in an ad last week that, in response to rising costs in all areas, it was reducing its press run by 5 percent rather than raised ad rates.

Hearst Magazines, which has raised the cover price on some of its publications, has initiated a 24-point paper-conservation program which affects both the editorial and mechanical sides of operations.

In the interests of conservation, Fawcett, whose highest seller is Woman's Day, has discontinued nine special-interest publications—including annuals—and cut back

on the frequency of several quarters.

A number of publishers are also taking a hard look at the "comp" list—the roster of advertisers, potential advertisers and agency people who get complementary copies. MacFadden-Bartell expects to cut its "comp" by 8 percent.

Apparently in good shape is the Meredith Corp., one of the few publishers left that still does its own printing. A spokesman for the company said that it had anticipated a paper shortage three years ago and now has enough long-term contracts to take care of its needs.

Time Inc. says it is in the same sturdy boat, but is nevertheless instituting a program that should save paper through more judicious makeup that would eliminate filler adds.

Similarly, at the Digest, which uses some 70,000 tons of paper annually, the value of "noise ads" (ads promoting the publication itself) will be weighed carefully before insertion.

The paper shortage is one of the reasons (along with postal rates and the economic climate) that CBS Publications is suspending at least until the end of 1974 its new Epicure magazine after the February/March issue. Introduced as quarterly last fall, it was to have come out six times next year.

Epicure management knows that publishers do not live on bread alone. Paper is more important.

Goldwater Urges House to Decide On Impeachment

BOSTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., has called for the House leadership to "shut up or put up" in the consideration of impeachment proceedings against President Nixon.

In an interview with the Christian Science Monitor published today, the former presidential candidate said it is imperative that consideration of impeachment be concluded rapidly.

"The members of the House Judiciary Committee are not playing around with the Republican party and the Democratic party—they're playing around with the American people," Sen. Goldwater said.

He criticized Mr. Nixon for failing to move quickly enough to dispel doubts about his innocence in the Watergate affair.

"He chose to dabble and dabble and argue on very nebulous grounds like executive privilege and confidentiality, when all the American people wanted to know was the truth," Sen. Goldwater said.

If the President had openly discussed the issue, "I think Watergate would have been history by now and Mr. Nixon would be way back up on the popularity poll," Sen. Goldwater said.

China to Import \$1 Billion in U.S. Farm Goods

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—China is expected to import a record \$1 billion worth of agricultural products from the United States during 1973-74, an Agriculture Department publication said yesterday.

A report in Foreign Agriculture noted that late grain harvests in China could be as good as the bumper crops reported in August but demand would still result in imports worth five times greater than last year's total, valued at \$200 million.

During the next fiscal year, the magazine said, China is expected to import about 9 million tons of grain, including 6.5 million tons of wheat. Of that figure, almost 4 million is expected to come from the United States and the rest from Canada and Australia.

Richardson Says Nixon Needs to Show All Papers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson said yesterday that President Nixon could rebuild public confidence by leading a moving van with White House documents and hauling them to court in front of television cameras.

"Now, the only way, it seems to me, in which the President can rebuild that confidence is by demonstrating fully with the effort by the court and the special prosecutor to get out all the facts," Mr. Richardson said in a radio-television interview.

"And so it seems to me that he has to do more than to dole information out bit by bit. I think we ought to get a big moving van, pull it up between the Executive Office Building and the West Wing of the White House and load the van under the watchful lenses of the television cameras, get some U.S. marshals to help and carry it over to the court."

Tony Boyle Indicted in Yablonski Murders

WASHINGTON, Pa., Dec. 17 (AP).—Former United Mine Workers president W.A. (Tony) Boyle was indicted on murder charges today in the 1969 killings of union rival Joseph A. (Jack) Yablonski and his wife and daughter.

Mr. Boyle, 70, is in protective custody in a hospital in Washington, D.C., recovering from a Sept. 24 suicide attempt. He already is under federal indictment on charges of violating Mr. Yablonski's civil rights.

5 Rescued in North Sea

GREAT YARMOUTH, England, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Five men clinging to a small life raft for nearly an hour in the icy storm-thrashed North Sea today until the Dutch ship *Smilt Lloyd III* rescued them. The five had abandoned their off-rig supply ship *Deep Venture* when the 40-ton craft was damaged by a steel mast lost loose by 60-mile-an-hour winds and 30-foot seas.

Peron Making

ate Visit to Spain

BRID, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Argentine Vice-President Isabel Peron arrived here today for her first visit to Europe since her husband, Juan D. Peron, died last spring.

Peron died of a heart attack after 18 years of exile in France.

Peron's former private secretary, who accompanied her to her first visit to Europe, said she was strictly private.

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Tho in Paris, Says the U.S. Sought Talks

Kissinger Parley Set for Thursday

PARIS, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho arrived here today for a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger later this week.

Mr. Tho said that the present situation in South Vietnam was "very serious because of the extremely brazen violations of many essential provisions of the Paris agreements on Vietnam by the United States and the Saigon administration."

He said that his meeting with Mr. Kissinger was at the request of the United States.

Mr. Tho, who negotiated the Vietnam peace pact with Mr. Kissinger, added: "It is evident that the present situation in South Vietnam has its deep roots in the U.S. policy of continuing to use the Saigon administration as an instrument of U.S. neo-colonialism in South Vietnam."

Declined Nobel Prize

Mr. Tho, who was jointly awarded—but declined to accept at the present time—the Nobel Peace Prize with Mr. Kissinger this year, arrived here from the Soviet Union, where he received assurances of Moscow's "invariable support" for Hanoi's policies.

At the airport here, Mr. Tho insisted on correcting what he called "false information" released by U.S. and Saigon representatives that North Vietnam had proposed his meeting here with Mr. Kissinger, scheduled for Thursday.

"It is the United States side itself which proposed the meeting, and we have accepted it," he said.

"It is agreed that the purpose of the meeting is to discuss problems of mutual interest in the context of the current situation," he said.

2 Pilots Say U.S. Ordered Raid On Empty Camp

TORONTO, Dec. 17 (AP).—Two American pilots who were prisoners of war in North Vietnam say they believe the U.S. government knew there were no prisoners in the Sontay POW camp before the American commando raid there in 1970.

Capt. Walter Eugene Wilber said in an interview over Canadian television that he had been told the camp was empty three or four months before the raid.

He and Col. Edson Wainwright Miller said U.S. spy planes flew over every few days and must have seen that the camp was deserted.

"The only other obvious conclusion would be that our intelligence was sadly inept," Capt. Wilber said. "The raid had been planned and it was just executed, regardless, I think President Nixon probably needed some favorable publicity."

Capt. Miller and Col. Wilber were the only POW officers who after their release were charged with misconduct by their senior ramp officers. The Pentagon dropped the charges.

Saigon Reports Red Attacks In Campaign for Rice Harvest

SAIGON, Dec. 17 (AP).—The South Vietnamese military command reported a series of attacks by Red troops yesterday along Saigon's rice road to the Mekong Delta in the continuing war for the rice harvest.

A communiqué from the command claimed that 97 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops were killed in four battles along Highway 4 about 40 to 50 miles southwest of Saigon. Twenty-three weapons were reported captured.

The communiqué said four government soldiers were killed and 12 wounded.

In Cambodia, Khmer Rouge insurgents today drove government forces from a bridgehead 10 miles from Phnom Penh in the second day of attacks along the capital's southeastern defenses, the Cambodian command said.

A military source said many Cambodian soldiers were missing after government forces abandoned Kien Svay and fled across the Mekong river, 200 yards north of their positions. Survivors were rescued by navy gunboats.

The command reported five other insurgent attacks within 20 miles of Phnom Penh along Highway 1, the Saigon-Phnom Penh highway that runs parallel to the Mekong. The government said the insurgents were probing for weaknesses in the capital's defenses.

Other fighting was reported 13 miles north of Phnom Penh on Highway 5, the road to the rice fields in northwest Cambodia; along Highway 4 to the sea, and at Kampot, on the coast 85 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

Chinese University Students Once More Active Politically

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, Dec. 17 (NYT).—An outbreak of group political activity by university students in China, ostensibly in support of student opposition in South Korea to the government of Chung Hse Park, may have more domestic than international significance.

Dispatches from Peking by Ekin Hsu, the Chinese Communist news agency, have reported demonstrations by students at Peking and Tsinghua Universities in Peking, Nankai University in Tientsin and Liaoning University in Shenyang.

The students were said to have held rallies to denounce the Park government, condemn "fascist atrocities" against the South Korean people and draft messages of support to South Korean students.

Only With Authority

In the tightly controlled society of China today, the student activity could have been launched only as a result of prompting from some authority within the Peking regime.

Since the regime's crackdown on the Red Guards of the Cultural Revolution from 1968 to 1970, students have been kept out of group political activity except for routine convocations in support of various government programs.

Since the resumption of regular

studies at universities in 1971, students have followed a strict routine of classwork combined with manual labor.

On Stage Again

Somewhere within the inner workings of the Peking hierarchy it has now been decided to bring students on stage again for a political role.

One speculation is that the so-called leftist group in the Communist leadership under party Chairman Mao Tse-tung's wife, Chiang Ching, which has leverage in the universities, is using the students for a show of strength, choosing a cause with which none can quarrel.

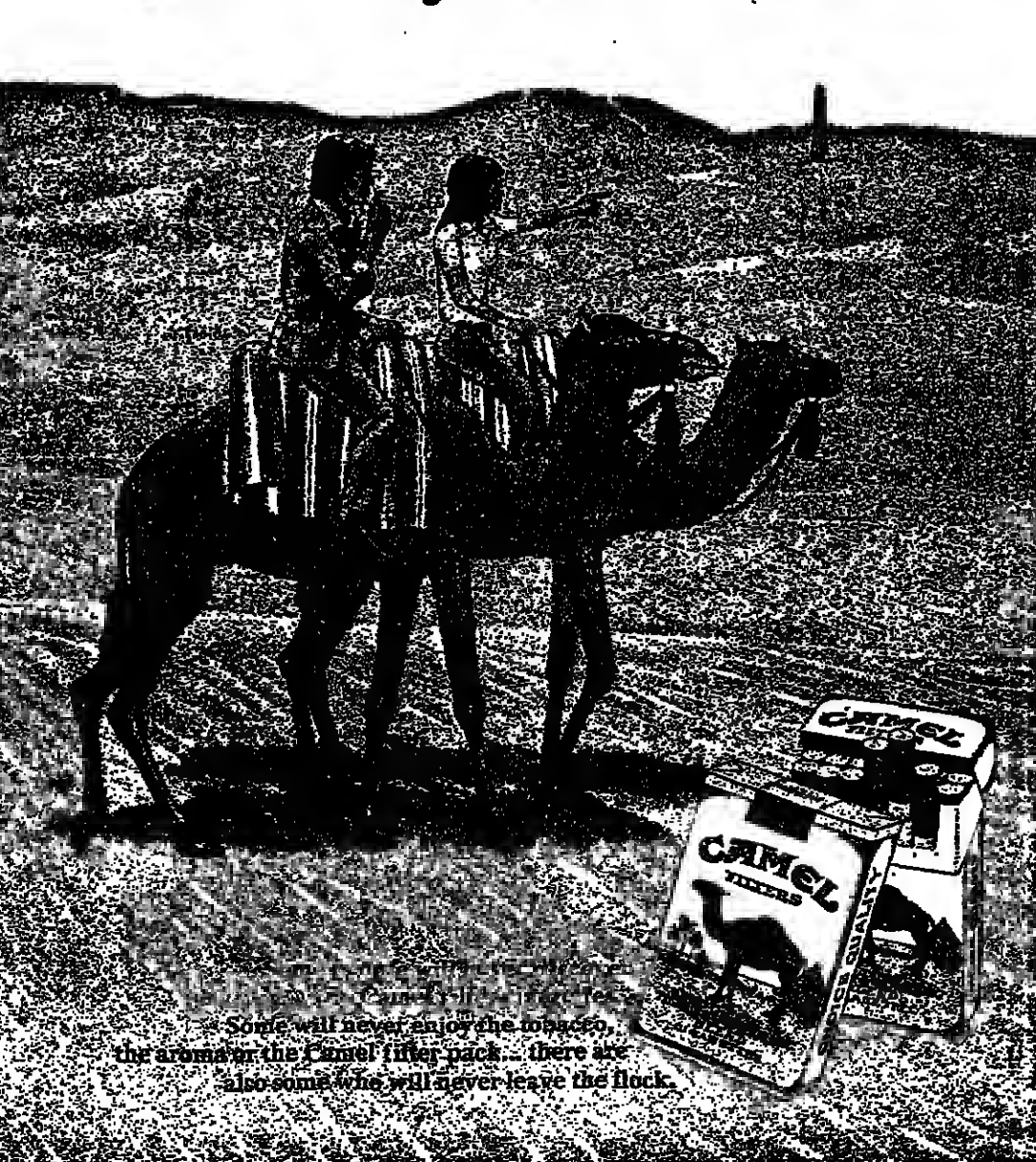
The student rallies could therefore be part of the jockeying that has been marked for months by polemics in the press and over the radio in China between the leftists and the faction around Premier Chou En-lai.

Czech Blast Toll at 47

PRAGUE, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—The death toll in the explosion which demolished a factory hotel in Tachov, western Bohemia, last Thursday has risen to 47, the Czech news agency reported today.



Break away with Camel filter



A Case for Cooperation

Britain's crisis is, of course, primarily domestic in its immediate causes. Labor groups, with a callousness that would put an IRA bomber to shame, have succeeded in throwing the nation into a state of disarray that means hardship for the present and a grim prospect for the future.

Basically, however, Britain's problem is international. The Arab oil boycott is part of it; more important still is the British position in overseas trade. Inflation is never good for a nation, but when that inflation prices a country so dependent on exports and imports as Britain out of much of its market, it can be fatal. Moreover, the British emergency holds not only warnings for other industrialized nations, which may find themselves confronted with painfully similar crises, due to similar causes. That emergency can also bring concrete and immediate effects upon global trade and currencies which must be averted, by common effort.

It has long been accepted by most governments that Adam Smith is used, and his theories of the free market badly battered. Few countries would hesitate to use restraints upon that market, or artificial encouragements to keep their own economies in some sort of line with national needs. The same applies to international economics to a degree unknown, say, in 1914 or even in 1939. It is taken for granted that there must be cooperation with respect to currencies (albeit in practice that cooperation too often falters) and general tariff agreements are

also accepted as part of the world picture.

But Britain's perilous situation calls for more than conventional methods of international action. It is a challenge to the Common Market, of course, which, with all its faults, is the most advanced agency of international economic collaboration presently in existence. But the Common Market was created at a time when it was able to spur economies that were already advancing. How will it adapt itself to the condition of members in fundamental economic distress, such as Britain and what may soon be another instance—Italy?

Then there is the fact that the Common Market does not live in economic or political isolation. Europe, as the Common Market members have just asserted, has its own identity. But identity crises for individuals usually imply failure to adapt to the society in which those individuals live. If Europe is to avert an identity crisis of its own, it must not only be able to act in unity with itself but with its neighbors.

In sum, the British have posed a problem not only for themselves and for the market, but for the world. Non-European countries like Japan and the United States, like Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and yes, like the Soviet Union and China, are involved in the maintenance of a reasonable degree of international economic stability. Mr. Kissinger's suggestions for international action on the energy crisis are equally applicable to Britain's crisis. It is a case, an urgent case, for international cooperation.

Unity Against Aggression

The Copenhagen summit meeting of the nine nations of the European Community was designed primarily to advance West European integration, but its effects on Soviet policy may ultimately prove of equal importance.

Moscow's truculent behavior during and after the October Mideast war triggered this move beyond economic integration toward West European political union and defense cooperation. Yet, for years, few objects of Soviet policy have been given higher importance than opposition to a united Europe, and, particularly unity in foreign policy and defense.

The Kremlin's strategy has been clear. A central aim in promoting détente in Europe has been to encourage defense cuts in the West and a withdrawal of American troops so gradual that it does not frighten West Europe into replacing the American forces through a unified West European defense effort, particularly in the nuclear field. A weak West Europe ultimately would be a prime Soviet candidate for "Finlandization."

But, caught up in internal contradictions between ideology and power politics, the Kremlin has alternated its appeals for détente with calls for "intensification" of the political and ideological struggle against the West, including support of anti-Western regimes in the Mideast and elsewhere, to speed achievement of a Communist world. Soviet ideologues have emphasized the emergence of a "new balance of forces in the world arena"—meaning that the Soviet military build-up has produced a shift in the world power balance in Russia's favor. This ambivalent policy, involving pursuit of détente and of the anti-Western "struggle" simultaneously, tends to escape serious challenge in quiet times. But a crisis that focuses attention on Moscow's aggressive behavior,

such as that in the Middle East, can stimulate countermeasures in the West unfavorable to Russia's strategy.

The nine-nation European community—which has established a customs union but has yet to achieve full monetary and economic union—is a long way from the federal or confederal government that West German Chancellor Brandt foresees and the unified defense that might make possible. But the agreement to hold restricted, cabinet-type summit meetings of the Nine twice a year and the French-proposed plan for a crisis management committee are important moves in the direction of political union, as is the newly adopted "European identity" statement with its commitment to seek a common foreign policy.

French Foreign Minister Jobert's suggestion that the Common Market countries move toward joint defense research and procurement is part of this trend, as is the new West German proposal for general defense consultation "in the framework of the Nine."

Moscow would have the world believe that such steps hamper détente. West Europeans are convinced that the reverse is the case. They see their current moves, which keep open the options of political and defense union, primarily as contributions to the continent's future stability and independence. The hostile noises coming out of Moscow in recent weeks reflect the Soviet Union's evident recognition that a speed-up in West European unity is in fact a form of political deterrence. The progress toward some form of European defense community, slow as it is, encourages Soviet restraint; for every belligerent move, it is now clear, speeds West Europe toward the effective common defense Moscow would like to forestall.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The European Summit

The EEC summit meeting in Copenhagen may, for a change, have deserved the term "historic"—not because it brought any qualitative advance in European unification, but because the presence of four Arab foreign ministers marked a fundamental change in the relationship among the nations. The representatives of the Third World made their appearance as spokesmen of people aware of their power and capable of bringing it into play, so effectively indeed that the heads of government of the world's most powerful trade group were compelled to give absolute priority to the Third World's concerns and their problems.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, Zurich.

On most counts the European community summit meeting in Copenhagen must be regarded as a serious disappointment. . . . There is little evidence that there was much meeting of minds on the fundamental problems facing the community and it is not at all clear how much meaning should be attached to their promises or future action. It is tempting to describe the outcome as a set-

back for the policy aims of Mr. Heath and President Pompidou.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

What did the European community's summit achieve? . . . A start has been made. The community has spoken with one voice, but that voice is still weak and uncertain and the promises it makes have all of them—to be proven in the future.

The irony of the visit to Copenhagen by the Arab foreign ministers is that they do, indeed, take the community to be a political organization, with its own European personality, capable of playing a significant role on the world stage. . . . The United States, with first-hand experience of trying to deal with the community, is less illudious.

—From the *Times* (London).

Europe emerges from the summit meeting in better shape than it went in. This is a good and surprising result, even though cynics will say that unity has to be tested in action and not simply planned on a Copenhagen drawing board. . . .

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 18, 1898

PARIS—A decree in regard to the fixing of metal plaques on all kinds of velocipedes in use in France was published in the "Official Journal" yesterday. It states that every wheel must be furnished with a "plaque de contrôle" before May 1, 1899. Velocipedes coming into the country with foreigners must also bear a plaque after being in the country for three months.

Fifty Years Ago

December 18, 1923

PARIS—M. Georges Clemenceau, 83, who suffered facial injuries in an automobile accident on Sunday evening, passed a good night after his misadventure, and, according to his physicians, there is no reason whatever for anxiety. There were many callers in his home in the Rue Franklin yesterday, including a representative of the President of the French Republic.



U.S. Energy Crisis: 'It's Going to Last'

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Prof. Carroll L. Wilson of MIT is a former general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission and a man with strong connections in the government, business and academic communities. Last July he published in the magazine *Foreign Affairs* an article predicting "A National Energy Emergency" and suggesting ways to deal with it; some of the ideas and even the language turned up in President Nixon's energy speeches.

For those reasons, Wilson's views are a significant barometer of informed establishment opinion on the energy problem. His views today, after extended travel in Japan and Western Europe and thoughts about the U.S. situation, are notably different from what they were a few months ago.

To sum it up, Wilson takes a much more urgent view today of the need for conservation in the U.S. use of energy. The difference can be indicated in one comparison.

In *Foreign Affairs* he said the United States should reduce the annual growth in its energy consumption from 4.5 percent to 3 percent. He called that "a drastic target."

Today he thinks it will be a struggle for the United States to stay at 1973 levels of energy use, without any growth. "We're going to have to live with a flat energy supply picture," he said, "for quite a few years at best."

Like most experts, he thinks the problem is much deeper than the present Arab oil boycott. It is doubtful that the Arabs would see an economic interest in increasing production, instead of conserving their resources, when they find it hard to use present reserves.

The price of oil, in any case, is likely to force much greater emphasis on conservation in its use. The recent oil auction in Iran, with sales at more than double previous figures, made an early reality of the forecast by Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Yamani: "The price of oil will be beyond your imagination in 1974."

Emergency Action

In his magazine article Wilson called for emergency action to build a new tanker, American "super ports" and refineries. He says why now that those ideas are "obsolete," because they are designed to handle increased oil imports that will not exist. Nor does he think it feasible now, as he suggested earlier, to build up an oil reserve.

Wilson still has in mind a technological program he outlined in *Foreign Affairs* to develop new energy sources. But the requirements of capital and engineering are so huge that he does not see any early replacement for this

oil missing from projected growth of energy demand and supply.

Thus he finds no alternative to drastic changes in our use of energy—something amounting to a revolution in the life style of industrial society. He notes that Japan and the countries of Western Europe have much more difficulties than the United States because they produce so little of their own energy supply. But Western society in general, he said, faces political tests of quite a new kind.

Complicated

"Governments are babes in the woods in these things," he said. "People with no experience or institutional knowledge are going to have to make choices in an unbelievably complicated business, the allocation of crude and refined oil."

"There will be all kinds of interruptions in international trade, new forms of government

intervention internally, new clashes of national interest. In the short run you're bound to have discontinuities. Their scale is likely to be staggering."

None of this seems to discourage Carroll Wilson.

"I'm an optimist about countries that have the constitutional capacity to solve problems," he said. "Our ingenuity has never been turned on this problem. There simply are no energy conservation experts, for example. I suppose nobody at MIT has had a PhD in energy conservation. That will change."

"And maybe if we can get used to less energy per capita, we'll have a better life. Maybe things have to get worse before they get better. Maybe then we can even recapture social cohesion . . ."

But Wilson emphasized one essential requirement if American business and universities and others are to respond effectively

to the need for energy conservation. That is a general understanding that the oil shortage is not a short-run problem.

"You have to understand that it's going to last," he said. "There are big capital investments here in new technology and new arrangements. Companies won't act unless it is long-run. If we're going to build advantages into our system from this, we're going to have to see it as a condition of life."

The understanding of which Wilson spoke can come only from political leaders; there's the rub. We have a President now whose instinct is to tell the public that everything will be back to normal in a year or so. Which politician will be big enough to tell us that the extravagant economic life of the postwar years was not "normal" and that never again can Americans live the illusion of industrial growth without limits?

Fragility of Atlantic Ties

By Jonathan Story and James Bellini

PARIS—The war of Yom Kippur has revealed the fragility of existing Atlantic arrangements. Europe's policy on the Mideast was tantamount to a declaration of diplomatic independence, however faint-hearted.

Differences between Europe and America cannot be ascribed purely to oil. The United States is still only a potential major client of Moslem producers. And European democrats recognize the symbolic importance of a permanent Israeli state. The question is, therefore, can a structure of economic and military collaboration, formed at the height of the cold war, function within a framework of superpower détente and in a fundamentally altered economic environment?

American-Soviet involvement in Semitic feuds has placed unacceptably stresses both on Europe's domestic politics and on its security. So the Common Market has insisted on the responsibility of the United Nations Security Council, in an effort to create a diplomatic alternative to superpower collusion in Europe's backyard.

Preference System

For some time, European countries have been unable to reconcile the southern and Atlantic dimensions of their foreign policies. The Market's reverse preference system applied to Mediterranean trade has aggravated relations with the United States since the late 1960s. And the decision of America's erstwhile Mediterranean allies—Italy, Britain, Cyprus, Greece and Turkey

—to restrict American use of air-space and bases has invalidated those arguments in the U.S. Congress which stressed NATO's value to Israel's defense.

A pessimist could even discern the faint outlines of a European Monroe Doctrine. There are hints of a developing Euro-Soviet rapprochement. Significantly, the French left's penchant for the Soviet Union was anticipated by Franco Spain, which revived its campaign for Gibraltar in the UN prior to the war. Soviet promises of support for Spain foreshadowed the warm reception accorded to West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel in Moscow, at the height of the conflict. The Russians indicated willingness after a year's deadlock to "normalize" West German relations with the Eastern satellites over West Berlin. A few days later, Brezhnev visited Tito's Yugoslavia, in an effort to shore up Soviet influence in the eastern Mediterranean and in the Third World.

Indeed, the inadequacies of Soviet tanks in Syria and in the Sinai, the loss of Soviet support matériel, a growing Soviet bloc reluctance on imported oil, the willingness of Egypt to listen to Mr. Kissinger—all this may well have left Moscow in disarray over the tangible benefits of subsidizing wars of liberation.

If Khrushchev's fall two years after Cuba serves as precedent, Mr. Brezhnev, after a Politburo showdown, may last be seen riding off to Siberia in his Lincoln Continental.

A change in Soviet leadership, accompanied by a sober assess-

ment of the Soviet future in the Moslem world, could tempt the United States to reverse its post-Vietnam policy and to become entangled as the architect of peace in the Mideast.

U.S. involvement in the Arab-Israeli morass may be indispensable in helping consolidate a still fragmented Moslem world. A rise in European energy prices benefits American exporters as well as oil sheikhs. The United States can pose as honest broker between Europe and its southern trading partners. As West Europe tires of blackmail, the Moslems will need friends.

U.S. Petulance

But America's petulance and Moslem pressures may have crystallized European coherence. Holland, a faithful member of NATO, an outspoken supporter of Israel, and an entrepot for West German supplies—a victim of an oil boycott by Britain and France, the authors of Europe's reappraisal of Mideast priorities, were confronted with a choice between backing the Dutch and incuring Moslem displeasure, or forgoing the opportunity of a coordinated diplomacy. The outcome may be a giant package deal, accelerating European union.

Many inconsistencies remain. The most glaring relate to defense. As former State Department spokesman Robert McCheskey has said, how can U.S. allies in NATO reconcile their insistence on the indivisibility of Atlantic security with their behavior during the latest Arab-Israeli war? European statesmen seem reluctant to answer the question.

Their reticence may be overtaken by events. They may have to develop a more overtly European concept of Europe's economic and strategic horizons. A unilateral initiative of the United States on Europe's southern flank implies a reassessment of Atlantic military arrangements, and of Europe's relations with the Soviet Union.

Jonathan Story and James Bellini are with the Hudson Institute in Europe. This article was written for *The New York Times*.

Impeachment

The Senate

And Cop-Out

By William Buckley

NEW YORK—On a recent occasion Sen. Lowell W. R. Conn. in a highly public session, said that he could express himself on the question of whether President Nixon should be impeached for one simple reason. Namely, that if it happened that Mr. Nixon were impeached, he would not need to be tried. And among those who would be—the same—Wick.

This excuse is very app and has been widely used, others, by the state senator from New York, James E. McGrath, Jr. I find the argument sick or specious, while not do the sincerity of those who think not the inconveniences are thereby spared.

The publisher of the *Providence Journal-Bulletin* recently claimed that a disarming of his readers continue to that the word "impeach" is equivalent of the word "cop out." Of course it is not so, an question arises whether the proceedings before the House of Representatives, and those before the Senate, have exact judicial temper. The answer to that they have judicial counter but they are not exact.

The Question

Loosely speaking, the impeachment proceedings can be said to be the proceedings conducted for a grand jury. There the question is, asked: Is there a fact case against the accused sufficient to justify a formal indictment? Grand proceedings are conducted in secret in what was might the pre-Hilberg era. The idea that the grand jury should be to hear all kinds of testimony including hearsay. But that about whom that jury hears many should not suffer the obloquy resulting from many given under rules that do not provide the protection which a defendant is legally tied at a trial.

Transposing the two procedures to the Congress, it is speaking the job of the House Representatives to decide whether there is enough evidence to grant that an impeachable of has been committed. It is of course, up to the Senate to make the determination—albeit presided over by the Justice of the United States.

Now when they talk about difficulty of having a fair trial, say, John W. Dean 3d, are saying this: that test about John Dean must be by the jury with reference to rules governing the admission of evidence.

This means, roughly speaking, no juror who sat and listened to John Dean during the last days of the domestic television, as qualified, V. Archibald Cox pleaded will Evin last summer to call hearings or at least to hold in private, he made the point that it might all prove impossible to proceed principally, because of the paucity of jurors who have listened to the charges on vision.

Now it is presumed that find jurors who went any month or two without listening to the evidence. Accordingly, or assume that the domestic television, as qualified, V. Archibald Cox pleaded will Evin last summer to call hearings or at least to hold in private, he made the point that it might all prove impossible to proceed principally, because of the paucity of jurors who have listened to the charges on vision.

On the Record

It is my point that they in all fairness reach that conclusion without reaching a conclusion on whether the President should be indicted. In the case of Lowell Wick, he is on the record as saying that he believed that John Dean is an honest, credible witness. If that is so, he cannot escape the charge that Richard Nixon should be impeached, notwithstanding that he would be indicted to take all the evidence at face value before the Senate of the United States.

One fears, in a word, that this is at work. And that the venient cover—"How can I out for or against impeachment when I am a constitutionally-ignited juror in the event of impeachment"—is, well, a cop-out is not an honest offense. Not unless it is a shield as obstruction of justice.

Obituaries

Cardinal Cicognani, 90, Served As Papal Secretary of State

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 17 (AP).—Amleto Cardinal Cicognani, 90, former Vatican secretary of state and long-time papal envoy to the United States, died today.



Amleto Cardinal Cicognani.



Wally Butts in 1963.

Cardinal Cicognani of France, Cardinal Cicognani had been named to the position in the Roman Catholic Curia by Pope John XXIII in 1961.

He had been apostolic delegate to Washington for 25 years when Pope John called him to the Vatican and made him a cardinal in 1968. As apostolic delegate he did not have diplomatic status since the United States and the Vatican do not have diplomatic relations. But he handled Vatican relations with the American Catholic bishops and, informally, with American authorities.

He was the second cardinal to die in five days. Giuseppe Cardinal Bellini, also an Italian and a former envoy to Lebanon and the Netherlands, died Thursday. Their deaths leave 135 cardinals in the church.

Vatican officials described Cardinal Cicognani's death as sudden and unexpected despite his age. The prelate was bedridden four days ago by a lung infection. But he appeared in good condition last night.

Cardinal Cicognani was dean of the College of Cardinals. At his retirement, Pope Paul gave him the honorary title of secretary of state emeritus.

He was a major architect of Vatican renewal under Pope John. According to some reports, it was Cardinal Cicognani who prompted Pope John into calling the Vatican Ecumenical Council, the assembly of bishops which drafted wide changes in Catholicism.

A native of Brisighella, a small agricultural center in northern Italy, he was a close friend of Pope John. They had spent many years together in Rome as students at the Vatican's diplomatic academy and as young employees in the secretariat of state.

In naming him a cardinal, Pope John broke an established rule which stated that brothers could not be cardinals at the same time.

His brother, Gaetano, also a Vatican diplomat, had been named cardinal by Pope Pius XII in 1953. He died in 1962.

Wallace (Wally) Butts
ATHENS, Ga., Dec. 17 (UPI).—Wallace (Wally) Butts, 63, former head football coach and athletic director at the University of Georgia, died today of a heart attack.

He was coach for 22 years, during the Bulldogs' most successful periods in football, and gained a reputation as one of the nation's most colorful figures in the sport.

Mr. Butts won one of the largest libel judgments in history—\$593,916 from the Curtis Publishing Co.—following publication in March, 1963, of a story charging Mr. Butts and Alabama football coach Paul (Bear) Bryant with rigging a 1962 Georgia-Alabama game which Alabama won 35-0.

Mr. Butts had sued for \$10 million.

G. D. Crain Jr.
EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 17 (AP).—G. D. Crain Jr., 83, publisher of Advertising Age and other business publications, died Saturday.

Crashed Plane
Needed Repairs
MIAMI, Dec. 17 (UPI).—An official for an aviation repair firm said yesterday that a cargo plane which crashed into a residential area on takeoff late Saturday had been grounded and awaiting repairs for a month.

The three crewmen aboard the Lockheed Super Constellation—bound for Venezuela with a load of Christmas trees—were killed in two homes perished in the crash.

Richard J. Sekman, head of the firm at Miami International Airport, said the plane owner requested "maybe 10 items that he wanted done that the pilot on the last trip reported."

"We just told them when they brought the airplane in that we didn't have the manpower to do the work. It was parked at our place for about a month," he said.



A REAL SHAGGY DOG STORY—The customer receiving so much attention in a Duluth, Minn., dog salon is a sheepdog by the name of Bristol's Stanlee Shag-nasty. He is getting top treatment and being groomed for stardom on the cover of leading animal magazine.

Charles Greeley Abbot Dies; Leading Solar Astrophysicist

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—Charles Greeley Abbot, 101, a pioneering astrophysicist who believed the energy source of the future to be the sun, died today.

Mr. Abbot joined the staff of the Smithsonian Institution in 1895 and was associated with it for more than three-quarters of a century. In 1928 he became secretary, or chief executive officer, of the institution.

He retired in 1944, at the age of 72, but continued as a research assistant, and regularly visited an office he maintained at the institution. Out of deference to his age, it was moved some years ago from the tower to a lower floor.

His main work centered on two theories: that the earth's precipitation is related to the rotation of the sun and that temperature variations are related to another specific solar cycle. Perhaps once weekly, he concluded, the amount of heat and light radiated by the sun builds up to a maximum, then declines to a minimum.

In 1933, Mr. Abbot announced the discovery of what he believed to be the dominant influence of a major solar radiation cycle on earthly phenomena, including temperature, rainfall and physical and biological processes.

He completed the mapping of the infrared solar spectrum and, over a long period of years, he carried out from stations at various altitudes in North and South America and in Africa systematic studies of variation in solar radiation, its relation to the sunspot cycle, and its effect on weather variations. He also studied intensively the nature of atmospheric transmission and absorption.

Mr. Abbot perfected various standardized instruments now widely used for measuring the sun's heat.

One of his major preoccupations during the past few decades was finding a suitable method to tame the sun's energy. He built a solar cooker in 1920 and later invented and patented a dozen devices to collect the sun's rays for useful purposes.

"When our present supply of coal and oil is exhausted," he said 30 years ago, "the daily ration of solar energy will represent almost the entire means of livelihood." He continued to work on the problem, taking out more patents, when he was in his late 80s.

Energy Conversion
Decades before the present energy crisis, he maintained that at least 15 percent of the sun's energy could be converted into heat and power.

Mr. Abbot was born on a farm at Wilton, N.H., on May 31, 1872. While at Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass., some classmates persuaded him, more or less as a lark, to take the entrance examinations for Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He passed, switched in his second year from chemical engineering to physics, and later earned his master's degree. Samuel P. Langley, a predecessor as Smithsonian secretary, hired him from MIT.

He was the author of a dozen books and more than 175 scholarly papers. Some of the Russian cosmonauts named a moon crater for him several years ago, in recognition of his eminence as an astrophysicist. "Yes, but it's on the backside of the moon," he remarked.

Charles Greeley Abbot.

General Hurt By Bomb at London House

Police Renew Alert For Letter Devices

LONDON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—The police tonight renewed their alert against letter bombs after a British Army officer was injured by an explosion at a house in the Chelsea district.

The victim was Brig. Michael J. P. O'Cook, chief of staff of the London Army district and an aide to Queen Elizabeth II.

The brigadier was rushed to a hospital, where a spokesman later said he was in satisfactory condition after treatment for hand injuries which included the loss of part of a thumb. A letter bomb blew up in his hand.

Earlier today a letter bomb was found at the London headquarters of a British store chain. The police said the letter was posted in London yesterday, apparently by the Irish Republican Army.

The IRA was believed responsible for a wave of bomb attacks in London, central England and British embassies abroad from August to October, a wave which had died out until today's incidents.

A bomb-disposal expert was killed and more than 50 persons, including two who each lost a hand, were injured in the earlier attacks.

Fire Bombs in Londonderry
BELFAST, Dec. 17 (UPI).—British Army spokesmen said "an incendiary device" exploded today in a store in Londonderry and two more "devices" were discovered in the store.

2 Moscow Jews Hail House Vote

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (AP).—Two Moscow Jews, denied permission to emigrate to Israel, expressed gratitude today to the U.S. House of Representatives for last week's vote barring tariff concessions and credit loans to the Soviet Union.

In an open letter made available here, Vitaly Rubin and Isaac Axelrod declared they were "deeply grateful" for the House action that linked the trade benefits to free emigration for Soviet citizens.

"You have not forgotten the words of Jefferson: Nature has given all men a right of departing from the country in which chance, not choice, has placed them," the two Jews wrote. "Our hope lies in your encouragement and support of the fight for the realization of this right."

OPEN LETTER
TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF JAPAN

Despite the many and intense pressures placed upon me at the time of Prof. Aharon Katzir's murder by a Japanese terrorist at Lod Airport in May 1972, I refrained from making any statement or taking any action which might remotely have been construed as blaming either the Japanese nation or its Government for a criminally-insane act. This though Prof. Katzir's murder robbed the Weizmann Institute, the State of Israel, and indeed, the international scientific community, of one of the world's great scientists. Even in the darkest days of my grief for Prof. Katzir and those mown down with him, I remember how, at the funeral, their eyes brimming with tears, the Japanese Ambassador to Israel and Mrs. Tokura begged forgiveness of Mrs. Katzir, and through her, of the people of Israel. The tears they shed that day were genuine.

Last week, when I read with amazement in the Tribune that the Japanese Government—knuckling down further to Arab blackmail—had increased its contribution for aid to the Arab "refugees" fivefold, I wondered if Mrs. Tokura was now weeping for shame.

I feel impelled to point out to the Japanese Government and people, and, parenthetically, also to those European Governments which have comforted themselves with equal servility, that the tragic plight of these "refugees" is, in no way, of Israel's making. They fled the country of their own volition, in 1947 and 1948, relying upon the promise of the then-leaders of the Arab States that when the Jews were "thrown into the sea," they would return in triumph. The Jews were not thrown into the sea. Instead, the State of Israel came into being, as the United Nations desired. But the infinitely larger Arab State, which was to have arisen at the same time, never came into being at all—due to the Arab refusal to recognize the U.N. decision.

Despite the enormous wealth of the nineteen independent Arab States whose territory covers hundreds of thousands of miles, not one farthing was spent by them to absorb their brethren within their own borders. On the contrary, they kept these "refugees" herded in squalid camps, strategically located on the borders of the young State of Israel, in order to perpetuate bitterness and hostility. And so they remained for 25 years. At the same time, Israel welcomed the hundreds of thousands of Jews who became refugees from Arab countries, and, at great sacrifice, integrated them fully into its economy. Did the Japanese Government—then or later—make any contribution whatsoever to these refugees? It did not. In fact, with the exception of the United States, the world looked on with indifference.

I am not a member of the Israeli establishment, nor of any political party, nor do I belong to those who believe that Israel must not return territories it conquered in the Six Day War of 1967. But I know that Israel is neither expansionist nor imperialist, and that all it seeks is security and a chance to live in peace with its neighbors.

All that the Jews have ever wanted, and all that they want today, against the grim background of the extermination of six million of their people, is to defend themselves against annihilation in the one small corner of the globe with which they are inalienably identified, and have been so uninterruptedly for thousands of years, in order that they might live there in tranquility, and one day perhaps participate in the renaissance of the entire Middle East.

Surely this is not too much to ask, and surely these facts are known to the Government of Japan? If not, let me refer it to the despairing lines penned by Byron over 150 years ago:

Tribes of the wandering foot and weary breast,
How shall ye flee away and be at rest!
The wild-dove hath her nest,
The fox his cave,
Mankind their country—
Israel but the grave!

Is this really what the civilized nations of the world—Japan included—desire? I wonder!

Finally, let me say that I write this letter out of a profound sense of anguish, because I still remember what happened only 35 years ago when, in the name of similar expediency, the free world succumbed disgracefully—and at a terrible price—to similar blackmail.

Most sincerely,
Meyer W. Weisgal,
Chancellor of the Weizmann Institute
of Science.

Rehovot, Israel, December 5, 1973.

As Youth Resists in Rome Clinic

Police Question Getty About His Kidnapping

ROME, Dec. 17 (UPI).—A high police officer today began intensive questioning of J. Paul Getty 3d about his story of his abduction by kidnapers who held him for five months and cut off his right ear, family sources said.

Police Flying Squad chief Fernando Masone talked with the boy in the private clinic where the 17-year-old grandson of one of the world's richest men was recovering from his ordeal.

Mr. Masone imposed an information blackout on the case, which police sources said could be entering a delicate stage.

Young Getty was found on a country road in southern Italy Saturday—several days after his family reportedly paid a 1.7-billion-lire (\$2.8-million) ransom.

He began to tell of his kidnapping but doctors barred police from lengthy questioning until the complete earlier today of a physical checkup of the boy.

According to the information

so far pieced together from young Getty, his mother, Mrs. Gail Harris, family lawyer Giovanni Iacovoni and police, he was hit on the head and dragged into a waiting car outside the French Embassy in the early hours of July 10.

The youth said he was kept blindfolded, so he never saw his kidnapers, and was moved constantly on foot and in cars through the countryside, sleeping in caves or outdoors in bitter cold and eating mainly bread and cheese. He said that the kidnapers cut off his right ear with a kitchen knife to press their demands for a ransom.

In the early stages of the case police indicated they believed the kidnapping might be a hoax. Young Getty, a high school dropout who tried his hand at painting, modeling and acting and was a part of Rome's international hippie colony, had complained of being penniless despite his grandfather's fortune, friends of the boy said.

Fear Threats
Family sources said both young Getty and his mother may be afraid to answer police questions because of new threats by the alleged kidnapers to take reprisals against them.

[They may soon move to the United States out of fear of reprisals, family sources said, according to Associated Press.]

[They said that Mrs. Harris was considering moving with

her three children—Paul, another boy and a girl—to San Francisco, where her father, a magistrate, lives.

[The sources said that the youth reported his kidnapers threatened him with "the toughest reprisal" against him or his relatives if he were to pass on to police crucial information for the identification of the abductors.]

Bonn to Suspend, Renew Car Ban

BONN, Dec. 17 (WP).—Following a three-week reprieve to cover the Christmas and New Year's vacation period, West Germany will on Jan. 13 resume its ban on Sunday driving.

West Germany, the biggest consumer of petroleum in Western Europe, has just completed four consecutive Sundays of a driving ban designed to conserve fuel. In line with a promise made earlier by Chancellor Willy Brandt's government, it will be lifted for the holiday season.

However, the government announced that the ban will be reimposed to cover the last three Sundays of January. Beginning in February, the government announcement said, drivers will be allowed to use their cars on one Sunday out of four. Each car owner's turn will be determined according to a schedule based on license-plate numbers.



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Russia Charges NATO Hampers Talks on Forces

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Soviet Union today denounced NATO strategists for hampering East-West troop reduction negotiations with demands for armed cuts by Russian and British forces in Central Europe, including the first stage of Vienna-based talks. Fraydis the Western proposal calls for force reductions by only two superpowers, leaving "the trained West German Bundeswehr, the British Army of the Rhine and other armed forces of the NATO allies beyond the zone of reductions."

The Communist party paper "The maneuver was designed to help substantiate the necessity of the so-called 'balanced' arms reduction," said the paper, "and the socialist and lesser ones for the NATO nations."

It is thus easy to see how actions of NATO strategists per the talks in Vienna," the paper said, "are hampering the troop discussions in Vienna, and for a month Thursday wing 14 working sessions between the 19 NATO and Warsaw delegations."

enchman Who Got No Transplants Dies

PARIS, Dec. 17 (AP).—Andre Gays, 51, who received two heart transplants last week, died Sunday in the hospital.

Dr. Boucra, an electrocardiologist, said operation on Tuesday, it soon became apparent that body was rejecting the new heart. Dr. Christian Cabrol, head of the surgical team, decided to turn a new operation immediately. The replacement heart given to Mr. Boucra on Friday. Cause of death was announced.

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DANCE IN PARIS

Reconstruction of 'Coppelia'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 17 (Herald Tribune)—When the Paris Opera brings "Coppelia" back into its repertoire tomorrow, it will be in a new production, but one that takes as its point of departure the ballet's first staging a little more than a century ago.

Reconstructions of this kind, especially when they concern ballets that predate the systematic preservation of choreography, can rarely be more than guesswork, but the Opera has some unique advantages in this particular project.

From May 25, 1870, until 1961, the version of the original choreographer, Arthur Saint-Léon, remained more or less constant in the Opera's repertoire, making way a few seasons ago for a short-lived new version by Michel Descombes. The Opera has the autographs of Léo Delibes' full score and piano score, and there is a detailed exchange of letters on the subject among Saint-Léon—who split his duties as maître de ballet between Paris and St. Petersburg—and Delibes and Charles Nutter, the librettist. This combination of tradition and the written word has helped

Pierre Lacotte, who is in charge of choreographic matters, and Antonio de Almeida, who handled the musical preparation and conduct.

"The choreography for the corps de ballet would have stayed the same," Lacotte said after a recent rehearsal, "but of course the ballerinas introduce ideas of their own. When I was a pupil at the Opera, Carlotta Zambelli (who inherited the role at the Opera in the 1890s) would often show us exercises from 'Coppelia,' and I could see that what was going on on the stage was not the same."

But the gospel according to Zambelli stuck, and in the mid-1950s Lacotte found himself in a New York hospital with a broken foot when he heard a complete recording of "Coppelia" being played on the radio. He found that the choreography was coming back to him, and shortly he bought the recording and made notes on what he recalled.

"Then there is the question of style," he said. "The style of the Opera's dancers now is not what it was then. At first the dancers thought I was making them work too fast, and it took time to get them not to keep their backs so straight. But in the last week they have been getting the style."

Also, he added, "Saint-Léon invented a system of noting down



Ghislaine Thesmar and Michael Denard in "Coppelia."

his choreography—*sténographié*—that was very good, although no one else adopted it. Unfortunately he did not use it for 'Coppelia,' but he did for some other ballets and that has been useful for style."

This production will also restore the third act, which was heavily cut after the first Paris performance, and then dropped entirely in 1873. This was done partly because the last act was nothing but diversissements, following the end of the action proper, and because the program was thought too long—small wonder, since the ballet had been preceded by a performance of Weber's "Der Freischütz." Thus, the dancing for this act has not been used down.

The restoration of this final series of diversissements will even mean the restoration of five pieces of still unpublished music. These include a march, found in the piano score and never choreographed, and which Almeida orchestrated for this production; the variation done for the second Swanilda, Léontine Beugrand, and three movements cut after the first performance. Lacotte also had to hunt up the drawings of the sets and

costumes. "I found them in the National Archives, but some of them were not in color, but in black and white with numbers to indicate the colors. So I had to get a dictionary of old colors, because they were not the same as today," he said.

There will be some changes. Frans will be danced by a man and not as the traditional travesty role. There will be a few musical cuts and arbitrary ordering of the final-act diversissements, and a reprise of the mazurka will end the ballet instead of the score's galop. But more of the score—one of the most popular of all ballet scores—will probably be heard tomorrow than at any other performance in the history of the work.

It should show, too, how close collaboration between choreographer and composer works to the benefit of each, and to those who must reconstruct what they created. "Since the original choreography has been kept for the first two acts, it is possible to establish today the score's exact tempo," said conductor Almeida. "Ask, and there is an answer in the music," said choreographer Lacotte.

FASHION IN PARIS

Chanel and the Shadow Cast on Couture

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 17 (Herald Tribune)—Will Chanel close? This is the question that came to mind when the house announced today that it is ending collaboration with designer Ramon Esparza.

The contract between Chanel and Mr. Esparza, which ended last August, has not been renewed. However, the house spokesman added that Mr. Esparza has been asked to spend some time at Chanel until the end of the year.

Another couture house, of smaller proportions, Madeleine de Rauch, is officially closing this season. "I've been making couture collections for more than 40 years—and I feel it about time to retire," Mrs. de Rauch said today. However, she will go on with a new formula, halfway between ready-to-wear and couture.

Rising Prices

"Fabrics have doubled, so have salaries and women want to spend less and less on their clothes," she added. "So the whole thing is getting impossible."

Mr. Esparza is the second designer whom the house of Chanel, which takes orders from Paris-France Chanel, its owner, has hired (and fired) since the death of Coco Chanel on Jan. 11, 1971. The first was Gaston Bartholot, a French designer whose last job had been at Dior, New York. He lasted four collections at Chanel's—three, really, because since Madeleine died in January, it was assumed she had, more or less, worked on her last collection.

The Customers

"Everything is done by hand," Mr. Esparza added. "The customers who pay such a high price

are, naturally, very difficult so they keep picking at the smallest detail and insisting on more and more fittings. It takes a whole week to make a blouse."

Mr. Esparza also blamed the company's losses on the many favors extended to titled or famous women—such as lending dresses or granting discounts. "This is one thing Mr. Balenciaga always refused to do," he said. "A house cannot survive with free loaders."

Mr. Esparza predicted that the house will go on making accessories, such as blouses, scarves, bags and ties—a section which he said he has helped develop. But he doubted that the house could go on with couture.

Sources in New York confirmed that the house of Chanel would close, if not in the immediate future, surely within a year. It seems the perfume company always intended to close the couture house but was reluctant to do it right after the death of Chanel. Now, with that transition period behind them, the com-

pany might feel it would be less of a blow since, obviously, Madeleine Chanel cannot be replaced.

Other Industries

The closing of any couture operation casts a shadow not only on couture itself but also on the entire fashion industry. For behind the glamorous couture facade, there is a world of small, talented artisans that, through the years, has been sadly and hopelessly sinking.

Paris couture, one must remember, was great because it had everything at its fingertips. The best huttons, the best embroideries, the best fabrics, the best flowers. The number of specialized houses which used to supply couture keeps on dwindling and the day that they disappear, it will, for sure, be the end of French couture.

Balenciaga's Assistant

As for Mr. Esparza, who had been Balenciaga's assistant for 25 years, he was given not only the designing job but also the full direction of the house. He is leav-

ing after a one-and-only performance.

Despite polite words in the press release, where Mr. Esparza said he was at Chanel "a great experience," he had other and harsher words for it in private. In an exclusive interview a week ago, Mr. Esparza said: "I just couldn't cope any longer with a board of directors. It's deadly."

Nevertheless, the house of Chanel announced that a collection would be shown on Jan. 29, but the spokesman was unable to say who was designing it. According to Mr. Esparza, it is in the hands of the seamstresses and the chefs d'atelier.

Although the spokesman insists that the house will not close, surely, Chanel cannot function without a solid designer. Mr. Esparza said that the perfume company was tired of losing 6 to 7 million francs a year to keep couture going.

OPERA IN LONDON

'Force of Destiny' Loses to Coincidence

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Dec. 17 (Herald Tribune)—The premiere of the Royal Opera's revival of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" at Covent Garden Friday night, left one wondering why so generally excellent a performance had engendered so little excitement.

There was plenty of full-throated idiomatic Verdi singing, especially by Martina Arroyo as Leonora and Sherill Milnes as

Don Carlo, the latter tossing off immense impetuous high As with an ease that most tenors are lucky to enjoy on G. Charles Craig, although indisposed, sang a robust Don Alvaro. Renato Capecchi, also suffering from a cold, turned in a historic masterpiece as Fra Melitone. There was authoritative conducting by Giuseppe Patena, making an auspicious Covent Garden debut.

Well, the fault would seem to lie partly with Verdi and his librettist, partly with the production. It is a fundamental shortcoming of "La Forza del Destino" that the action is directed not so much by the force of destiny as by the long arm of coincidence. The principals keep meeting one another, almost always in disguise, in the most improbable places and under the most improbable circumstances.

There are striking set pieces—Leonora's entry into the monastery and her "Pace, pace, mio Dio," the famous baritone-tenor duets, Don Alvaro's aria, etc. But the improbability of every encounter robs the plot of credibility and conviction, while its continuity is interrupted by much extraneous or peripheral incident for which Verdi wrote some of his most trivial music. The opera cries out for severe editing, but editing, these days, is severely out of fashion.

The production, originally conceived by Sam Wanamaker, and dropped from the repertoire after a few performances in 1962, emphasizes the paganism—the wars, the cannibalism, the camp followers. The soldiers—rather at the expense of the Leonora-Alvaro-Carlo melodrama which inspired Verdi's finest music. Verdi may well have had something of the sort in mind, but as a composer he was always more profitably concerned with individual than with social conflict, and so the production, as now trimmed and modified by Ande Anderson, plays to weakness rather than to strength.

A production, in short, in which certain constituent elements, namely those involving Leonora, Alvaro, Carlo and Fra Melitone, are superior to the whole. It remains in repertoire through Jan. 10.

OPERA IN GERMANY

Hamburg's New 'Elektra'—'Musically Extraordinary'

By Paul Moor

HAMBURG (Herald Tribune)—The natives of northwest Germany have a special reputation for emotional austerity and reserve, but the premiere of the Hamburg state opera's new production of "Elektra" Friday night proved that on rare occasions they can display an almost Sicilian enthusiasm. The occasion was August Everding's first production since he took over the directorship of this house from Rolf Liebermann. With the performers he had to work with, he could hardly have gone very far wrong.

The unmitigated express of dramatic soprano today, Birgit Nilsson, sang the title part. Leonie Rysanek, a superb artist ordinarily found in starring roles, turned the dramatically supporting part of Chrysothemis into a revelation. As Agamemnon, a celebrated Elektra herself, many, proved once again, as Klytemnestra, that she has successfully launched an entire new career as a mezzo-soprano.

As Orest, Tom Krause sang with musical richness and power. And in the pit, the Hamburg State Philharmonic had as its conductor no less a luminary than Karl Böhm, for years a close associate and disciple of the composer Richard Strauss.

As one would expect, the performance proved musically quite extraordinary. If ever an opera's orchestral part threatened to swamp it, this one's does. Böhm maintained remarkable balance throughout the performance, although admittedly Miss Nilsson's redoubtable vocal power permitted him to unleash his orchestral forces more than he could have done with a less endowed harpist. This house's extraordinary acoustics and the singers' remarkable diction even made it possible to understand much of the text—a rare phenomenon in "Elektra," and an especially encouraging dividend.

The Direction

Unfortunately, the other aspects of the production failed, and by quite a margin, to measure up accordingly. When the opening curtain revealed the back of Agamemnon's palace, it looked indisputably like the modern-day business-architectural structure on the ground floor, topped by a structure strongly resembling the famous old print of the tower of Babel. Andreas Mäkelä, who designed the production, had more success with the costumes, especially the sumptuous robe for Klytemnestra.

Mr. Everding's direction proved curiously lacking in realism and psychological reality. A number

of small details, among them the slaves' use of whips and Klytemnestra's employment of two canes, showed little or no concern with credibility. When the long-missing Orest, reported dead, returns and reveals his identity to his sister Elektra, Strauss provides a passionate orchestral passage which cries out for an embrace at its climax; Miss Nilsson sang Orest's name with electrifying power, but then, during the orchestral section which followed, Mr. Everding required her simply to stand rooted to the spot the entire time, and do nothing at all except cover her eyes with her hands.

All in all, though, an extraordinary evening. One case-hardened Hamburg critic, who out of curiosity stayed on to see just how long the final ovation would last, remarked, "Not for a long time have I seen the Hamburgers so carried away." One must wait and see how the Parisians will react later this season when they get substantially the same team of performers, with Christa Lindwig replacing Miss Varnay.

ON THE

ARTS AGENDA

The Polish gypsy ensemble Roma will begin at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris from Dec. 20 to Jan. 6 with a program of traditional songs and dances.

A new production of Verdi's "Otello" was staged by the Opéra du Rhin Dec. 15 in Strasbourg with Alain Lombard conducting. Beppe de Tomasi as stage director and with sets and costumes by Stefano Bracci. Sándor Kónya sang the title part, with Renée Fuchs as Desdemona. Subsequent performances will be Dec. 18, 21, 26 and 29 and Jan. 3 and 5 in Strasbourg, Jan. 8 at Colmar and Jan. 11 and 13 in Mulhouse.

Two special concerts will be given in Paris to mark the 25th anniversary of the International Music Council and the launch of the international musical aid fund, the UNESCO. The first, on Jan. 8, at the Opéra, will include Yehudi Menuhin, the Russian Tchaikovsky, and Emanuel Feuermann. On Jan. 9, at the Salle Pleyel, Menuhin and Rostropovich will be joined by Régine Crespin, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, Wilhelm Kempff, Gerald Finley, Rafael Fuyana and Janine Rels.

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Slowing Economy Seen By W. German Bank

FRANKFURT, Dec. 17 (AP)—The West German economy is slowing down even if the country begins receiving normal oil supplies, the Bundesbank said today in its latest monthly report.

Money Shift Delay Likely

PARIS, Dec. 17 (Reuters)—The 1974 deadline for a world monetary reform package now seems "very difficult" to meet following the onset of the oil crisis, the Bundesbank said today.

The bank also said that it will be necessary to continue a restrictive monetary policy and hold the credit to commercial banks within a tight margin.

The Bundesbank said that up to the end of October production did not seem to have been affected by the decline in deliveries of energy and raw materials.

Overall industrial production, not including the construction industry, rose 2 percent on a seasonally-adjusted basis in the September-October period from the June-July period and showed a rise of 8 percent from a year ago.

The bank pointed out, however, that production growth was limited to the basic and capital goods sectors. Output of consumer goods declined 1 percent from the previous two months.

Noting that the growth in production had increased less than production capacity during recent months, the Bundesbank said production capacity utilization declined slightly in October from July to 87.7 percent. But it stressed that this was still 1 1/2 percentage points above the capacity utilization level of October, 1972.

On the construction industry, the Bundesbank said that production on a seasonally-adjusted basis increased 2.5 percent in the September-October period from the previous two-month period.

Bankruptcies Rise
The Bundesbank stressed, however, that the vulnerability of the construction industry to negative economic influences had grown steadily during the past few months.

The number of insolvencies in this industry rose to 207 in the third quarter of this year from 132 in the like 1972 period, surpassing the number of insolvencies in the recession period of 1967.

Investment Boost
BONN, Dec. 17 (NYT)—The government will shortly lift restrictions on corporate investment because of fears that the energy crisis will cause mounting unemployment and social unrest here.

A special 4 1/2-hour session of the finance and economics ministers, the chairman of the federal bank and the council of economic advisers with Chancellor Willy Brandt this morning agreed on this and other measures that will be announced after a full cabinet meeting on Wednesday, according to a government spokesman, Armin Grunwald.

The investment curbs, put into effect last July, consist of an 11 percent tax which was intended to dampen the manufacturing boom—created largely by vast demand for exports of heavy industrial goods. This demand had been responsible for much of the 6 percent inflation rate here this year.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Oil Found Offshore Dubai

Continental Oil Co.'s Dubai Petroleum Co. subsidiary has found oil offshore Dubai, Tests gave a combined restricted flow rate from two separate zones of 3,700 barrels of oil daily and 20.3 million cubic feet of gas. Continental says that further work is necessary to determine the commercial significance of the discovery. Dubai Petroleum has a 90 percent interest in the find and is operator for a group of six international firms. Other interests include: Cie Française des Pétroles and Hispanol of Spain each with 25 percent, the West German subsidiary of Texaco with 10 percent and a unit of Sun Oil Co. with 5 percent.

Rothmans Warns of Lower Profits

Rothmans International says profits will be lower for the remainder of its current year ending June 30. "At this point of time sales and profits are ahead of last year," says chairman Sir Derek Pritchard. However, he adds, the industry now faces sharply increasing costs in all countries and in Britain the situation is "further exacerbated... by the great expense of having to spread these costs over three days of production instead of five for an indefinite period." For Rothmans International, he says, "this means lower profits for the remainder of the current financial period." Nevertheless, he says, there are no plans to reduce the investment program. "We are geared for expansion in every country in which we operate," he says.

British Oxygen Extends Airco Bid

British Oxygen Corp. is increasing its \$20-a-share tender offer for Airco common stock to

four million shares from three million shares initially indicated. The U.K. company says that its banks, providing seven-year loans for the offer, have agreed to increase the total financing to \$90 million from \$73 million. British Oxygen says it has received approval from the Bank of England and the Treasury for the use of the additional \$18 million in loans. British Oxygen says the Federal Trade Commission, in a recent study, has concluded that British Oxygen's tender offer for Airco stock is not illegal and would not be challenged by the commission. Meanwhile, Curtis-Wright has extended its \$18-a-share offer for Airco common stock until Tuesday. Its offer was amended to provide for the purchase of 5.7 million, about 50.3 percent, of Airco shares, provided that at least that number of shares is properly tendered. Curtis-Wright's application for a temporary restraining order against British Oxygen's tender offer for Airco was denied by a U.S. district court on Monday.

Two London Jobbers to Merge

Wedd Duracher Mordaunt and R.A. Blackwell will go ahead with their merger plans, subject to London Stock Exchange approval. The decision to merge follows two weeks of talks between the two London stock jobbers which occurred after reports that Blackwell was in precarious financial position following sharp drops in London share prices. Wedd Duracher is considered the largest U.K. stock jobber, with turnover of \$11 billion and profit of \$41 million last year. Blackwell is rated the seventh largest jobber, with turnover of \$635 million and profit of \$236,000 in 1972. Jobbers are stock specialists who make markets in shares for other brokers.

Reports of Difficulties Said Exaggerated

Head of Troubled German Bank Resigns

FRANKFURT, Dec. 17 (AP-DJ)—Wilhelm Hinkel, chairman of Hesse's Landesbank Girozentrale, resigned today following widely publicized reports that his bank is in trouble.

The bank, one of the largest in West Germany, has a balance sheet total of 33 billion deutsche marks.

Mr. Hinkel's resignation was announced by Albert Oswald, minister of the State of Hesse

and president of the bank's administrative board.

At a press conference, Mr. Oswald announced that the board unanimously accepted Mr. Hinkel's resignation and named as his successor Leopold Brocker, president of the Hesse central bank, a unit of the Bundesbank.

Karl Klaus, a member of Hesse's Landesbank's management board, said public allegations that the bank is in serious trouble were exaggerated.

Japan Takes Steps to Reduce Worsening Payments Deficit

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (AP-DJ)—Japan today announced a series of measures aimed at reversing the nation's deteriorating balance-of-payments deficit.

The Finance Ministry said that effective today Japanese tourists may purchase a maximum of \$3,000 worth of foreign currency. This was the limit until November, 1972, when the ceiling was dropped entirely.

Also effective today, the Finance Ministry limited remittances of personal funds from Japan to \$1,000 per transaction, down from \$3,000.

The ministry eliminated purchases of overseas real estate from the list of activities qualifying for foreign currency loans under a special program originally designed to put to use surplus foreign currency in the official reserves.

It also announced that non-residents of Japan, with the ex-

ception of the overseas branches of Japanese commercial banks, may open without limitation "free yen" accounts in Japan.

The ministry said local commercial banks and their overseas branches may resume lending to foreign importers of Japanese goods. Such loans were prohibited during Japan's chronic payments surplus period as they were deemed to be a form of export promotion.

At the same time, the Bank of Japan moved to wind down a special program under which Japanese commercial banks obtained about \$5 billion from the central bank's foreign currency holdings for use as import financing. The banks will now have to begin repaying these borrowings.

All of these steps followed an announcement Friday that Japan's balance of payments in November registered a record monthly net outflow of \$1.71 billion.

In related news, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today that Japan may not be able to fulfill all of its export commitments as a result of production cuts necessitated by the current oil squeeze.

Banks File Suit Against Officers Of U.S. Financial

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 17 (AP-DJ)—A number of banks and insurance companies from several nations have filed a \$61.1-million suit against former officers of U.S. Financial Inc. (USF), a company now in bankruptcy proceedings.

Union Bank of Los Angeles, which financed many USF transactions, also was named as a defendant in the suit.

The plaintiffs claimed they were induced to buy promissory notes of U.S. Financial Overseas, a USF subsidiary, on the basis of fraudulent transactions of USF. The notes ranged from \$250,000 to \$7.15 million, the suit said.

German Prices Rise

WIEN, Dec. 17 (Reuters)—The index of West German wholesale prices (excluding value-added tax) rose 1 percent to 128.8 (1962 equals 100) in November, the Federal Statistics Office said today. Compared with November 1972 the rise was 8.3 percent.

NYSE Firms Expected To Show Profit in 1973

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT)—Member firms of the New York Stock Exchange, in what represents a striking turnaround in their fortunes from a large deficit earlier this year, are expected to show a slight aggregate profit for 1973.

During the first eight months, losses of Big Board firms totaled \$223 million.

James J. Needham, exchange chairman, said in an interview last week that the dramatic improvement reflected both the commission-rate increase granted in September and a sharp upswing in trading volume that occurred virtually at the same time.

He said that member-firm profits totaled \$138 million for September and October. Wall Street sources, meanwhile, estimated November profits in the area of \$75 million and said there is every reason to expect a favorable showing for December. In 1972, Big Board firms enjoyed an aggregate profit of \$792 million.

Mr. Needham noted that the exchange at present does not have a single firm on its close surveillance list—a roster that requires some form of administrative action—compared to nine firms last July, following the collapse of Weis Securities.

Meanwhile, the exchange, in breaking new ground on public disclosure, wants some of its listed companies to include market information about their securities in annual reports.

Viewed as an experimental suggestion, this "market data section" of the annual report would include common-stock price range, price-earnings ratio, dividends and book value, all placed in proximity to a five-year earnings summary.

This formed part of a wide-ranging series of recommendations made over the weekend by the Big Board with the aim of developing new standards for corporate financial disclosure.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or closing interbank rate for the dollar here Dec. 11, 1973.

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
100 U.S. per £	2.126 3/4	2.067	+11.48
£100 per \$	47.35	48.23	-11.48
Belg. fr. 100	40.21	40.1	+11.48
Deutsche mark	2.63 2/3	2.637	+11.48
Danish krone	6.1374	1957	+11.48
French fr. 100	20.23	20.2	+11.48
Sw. kr. 100	4.25	4.21	+11.48
Fr. fr. 100	4.725	4.66	+11.77
Guillem. 100	2.0632	2.045	+15.71
Irish pound	4.20	4.20	—
Lira (100)	615.8	618.0	-3.90
Lira (100)	660.0	660.0	—
Pesetas 100	167.75	167.5	+19.53
Schilling	19.475	19.44	+5.35
Sw. krona	4.25	4.237	+5.35
U.S. dollar	2.0632	2.045	+15.71
Yen 100	260.02	259.0	+9.39

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

* A: Free; B: Commercial.

Stocks Sag As Volume Dips in N.Y.

Session Opens Late Due to Bad Weather

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT)—Stock prices closed modestly lower today after a snow and ice storm delayed the New York Stock Exchange opening by one hour to 11 a.m. Only about half of the trading-floor complement of 2,000 Big Board and brokerage-firm personnel had made an appearance by 10 a.m.

Trading volume, reflecting the storm and the absence of many brokers from their desks, skidded to 12.99 million shares from Friday's turnover of 30 million shares.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average edged 4.53 points to 811.12. The energy crisis and business uncertainties in 1974 clipped 22 1/2 points from the average last week.

A standout loser was International Business Machines, down 8 points to \$40, after selling at \$38 1/4, its lowest price since 1971.

The stock, which is the largest single holding of institutional investors, dropped 6 points last Friday after Memorex filed an anti-trust suit against IBM. The suit asks damages of just over \$1 billion and, if successful, could bring an award as high as \$3 billion.

Investors continued to share the prices of glamour issues that bear relatively high price-earnings multiples.

On the Dow Industrials, for example, the three stocks with highest multiples all fell by more than a point. These were: Eastman Kodak, down 2 1/8 to 111; Procter & Gamble, 13 1/4 to 89 1/2; and Sears, Roebuck, 13 3/8 to 80 5/8.

Elsewhere, Coca-Cola declined 1 1/4 to 120 after trading at its yearly low of 118 3/4. The stock has an earnings multiple of 34 for the latest 12 months.

Burroughs, a high P/E stock that tumbled 3 1/8 points last week, rose a point to 192 1/2, selling ex-dividend.

In other high-priced stocks, Texas Instruments fell 1 1/2 to 94 5/8. Polaroid was 70 3/4 down 1 1/8 and Burroughs 192 1/2 ahead 1.

Trans World Airlines gained 1 1/4 to 15 1/2. The company expected to restore nearly complete domestic air service by Friday if striking cabotage attendants ratified a proposed contract tomorrow.

The American Stock Exchange market value index fell 1.38 to 86.08. Imperial Oil was the most active issue, dropping 1 1/2 to 38 3/4.

Du Pont Names Head

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 17 (AP-DJ)—Du Pont Co., as expected, today elected Irving S. Shapiro as its chairman and chief executive. Mr. Shapiro becomes the new chairman on Jan. 1. He succeeds Charles B. McCoy, who is retiring.

Euro Is Worth...

Dec. 17, 1973
As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

DM	3.1533	Belgian F	47.9907
French F	5.2513	Krona	7.2701
Irish £	0.5172	Irish £	0.5172
Lira	723.9109	Lira	47.9907
Guillem	3.3645	U.S. \$	1.1847

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- Guaranteed high income on invested capital.
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 - b) No charges payable when exchanging guaranteed French Government bonds for France Garantie shares (this is always possible) or when reinvesting the dividend.

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- Caisse des Dépôts, Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires and the Banques Populaires, Banque Nationale de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Société Générale, Banque Industrielle et Immobilière Privée, Banque de l'Union Européenne.

Results

- as of September 30, 1973:
- Net assets: Frs. 1,041.8 million.
- Number of shares in circulation: 5,941,216.
- Net asset value per share: Frs. 198.77.
- 1972 dividend: Frs. 13.95 supplemented by a tax credit of Frs. 1.37 bringing the total dividend to Frs. 15.32 (payable on March 19, 1973).

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Incorporated | Wood, Struthers & Windthrop Inc.
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| Nomura Securities International, Inc. | Hill Samuel Securities Corporation |
| Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeyer Inc. | UBS-DB Corporation |
| Warburg-Paribas, Inc. | First Mid America Inc. |

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-1973- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1971- Stocks and Bonds									
High.	Low.	Div.	P/E	Sta.	100s.	High	Low	Last.	Chg.	High.	Low.	Div.	P/E	Sta.	100s.	High	Low	Last.	Chg.	High.	Low.	Div.	P/E	Sta.	100s.	High	Low	Last.	Chg.
4 1/4	1 1/2	2 1/2	10	2	4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	4 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/2	10	2	4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	4 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/2	10	2	4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

Solvay	2,190	Chartered	1.76	Fininvest	333	Zurich	1,269,994.4
Un.Mililire	1,332	Courtaulds	0.78	Generali	63,190	Abn-Amro	1,910
		Dagbani	1.00	IFI	4,530	A.B. Boveri	739,846
		Deister O.	2.21	Italgas	880	Ad int	1,500
		Decma Rec.	2.20	Italciner	675	EALE Fr	3,000 N.L.
AEG	101.70	Dumal	2.20	LaRinas	770	Eagle Gr	6.68 7.22
BASF	112.30	El Mustaid	1.10	Mediobanca	110,250	Comp-C	5.25 5.75
Bayar	103.40	FreelGed	0.90	Nestle	1,995	Mc Dow	1.00
Commerbank	152.30	GEC	1.22	Overly	3,425	Edmond Howard	9.12 9.97
Cont.Gummi	61.30	GKN	1.26	Pirelli	1,405	Grwth	10,897.50
Continental	228			Sant'Andrea	1,715	Inc	5.95 6.50
Commerzbank	136			Spec	4.67 7.25	Secur	5.49 5.85
				Terrell	1,241.25	Polar	3.03 3.35
					2,950	Invest	5.25 5.85
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